SCENES IN A MADHOUSE. MRS. DIOGENES VISITS THE LUNATICS. ON WARD'S ISLAND.

with a Billionaire-A Greeting from the King of Ireland A Young Man Who Trinks he Can Put a Suspension Bridge Across the Atlantic The Violent Maniacs.

"Here you will see the people who own the world and everything in it." That is what Dr. Troutman of Ward's Island told me as he led to the first ward of the insane asylum one Wednesday not long ago. Dr. Troutman is the assistant superintendent there, and he was very polite to me. The Doctor put a pollshed brass key into the big oaken door, and admitting me into a long corridor with a floor scrubbed until it shone like wax, quietly locked the door again and dropped the key into his pocket. Groups of men, nearly all dressed alike in grayish clothes, were walking about aimlessly. Some were talking to their fingers in an animated fashion; others were having an earnest debate with the blank wall; two were talking to each other simultaneously, but what in the world they said I couldn't make out. An orderly in a blue uniform walked about among them. Two keys dangled below his waistcoat. They were fastened to a stout cord tied around his waist. This was done to prevent the patients from taking the keys from the orderly to use as weapons. What particuarly struck me as I surveyed the strange scene was that nearly all the lunatics had high fore-It forcibly impressed me with the trath of the saying of a certain anonymous modern philosopher, that it requires the pos session of brains to become a lunatic. These men," the Doctor said to me, "are

the paralyties. There is no hope for them. Their disease is fatal. It is general paresis. Here you see, for example, one of our billionaires." The Doctor stopped to shake hands with a little man with a thoughtful look.

Yes, yes," he cried in an animated tone. "I'm worth just one hundred thousand miltions of dollars, and the fortune is increasing You see," remarked the Doctor in a kindly

our friend here is laboring under one

We went through the ward as before. One of the most interesting patients was a young man whose brain had got tangled un hopelessly about the Brooklyn Bridge. He consumes an amazing quantity of footscap paper and lead benefit daily figuring out his plans for bridging the Atlantic by a suspension bridge. He will sit down and demonstrate its possibility by figures whenever a visitor will fisten. Another patient was an elderly man, who had once been a professor in Columbia College, Since he has been in the asylum be has

Another patient was an elderly man, who had once been a professor in Columbia College. Since he has been in the asylum he has written a work on art, and is now daily occupied on a text book on the calculus. The ex-professor taked with perfect clearness and sanity upon learned subjects, but he was possessed with the alea that both the Doctor and myself were what he called dogs in the manger, and keeping him from his freedom.

A one-legged patient seemed overgoyed when he caught sight of me. He bowed low, held out his hand and cried. 'Ha! welcome to our home. The next instant the man was hopping up and slow the cortidor in his one rabber boot, frantically waving a pair of crutches. He seemed in a detirium of delight, but it was not over pleasant to watch his antics. The Doctor walted until he had locked the door behind him and we were once more upon the stairway, and then he said:

That man is shood with rubber because he has an unpleasant habit of kicking people. He killed his father in-law in a fit of frenzy and has been here ever since.'

As we continued our journey each succeeding case presented leatures of more and more violent mania. It was getting decidedly uncomfortable and it needed the Doctor's cool, unconcerned demeaner and the presence of orderies to keep my sportts from sinking. The lunalies crowded around me with an eazerness and interest that was absolutely oppressive in its strain upon my nerves. I shail never forget the torrible glare of their restiess, glittering eyes. One man fastened his eyes upon me the moment lentered and increat took them off while freemaned in the ward. He followed me everywhere and I could feel his eyes almost, eyen when my back was turned took them off while fremaned in the work. The lunalies make all these themselves, "and he living step of the corridor and displayed rugs, mais, and brooms. The work-manship was very good, indeed.

The lunalies make all these themselves, "and he. I krives them relief to have occupation. The rugs are an above to out the brooms with. We al

ast for years. I begged to be excused from further sightseeing.
You have not seen the reality violent cases." said the Doctor quietly. "In one of the upper wards we have to go along the wall sideways and seep our eyes upon the lunaties, lest they should steal up beinnd us unawares and strike us. It is a life of constant watchfulness on our part. The patients sometimes secrete the spoons they are given to eat with. Then they grind the handle down to a fine edge when they get into the cells. A spoon becomes a very ugly

grind the handle down to a fine edge when they get into the cells. A spoon becomes a very ugly dagger after this operation. We can never tell when a patient will be seized with a homicidal mania. Three physicians were killed here within a year. The physicians never carry syrms. We all carry whisties and blow them when attacked. The orderlies come to our aid at the alarm. No one is ever allowed to use violence toward the patients. Some months ago a patient seized my hand with his teeth and Yied to bite it off. I only saved myself from evers lapary by pressing his head back and calling my hand against his teeth until the orderly came to my assistance."

When I had got back once more to the office. or came to my assistance."
I had got back once more to the office setor said:

of massed men I would rather face the lunatics here than the men over there in the penitentiary. The lunatics lack concentration of purpose. If one becomes violent and attacks a keeper, it is a hundred to one that the others will fail to and help the keeper." While the keeper was talking I heard that a quiet, inofensive, melanoholic patient had nearly cut his head off with an old razer he found in a heap of rags in a cellar. I walted for no more, but started for the Commissioners' boat. The last view of lunacy I got was the spectacle of a grinning man, who shouled good-by to me, over the wile expanse of a huge necktle, on which he had fastened the brass cover of a square inkstand which had an agate set in its centre.

As I got in the elevated cars, homeward bound, two white-haired sages with very intelectual faces sat down opposite me, and by a singular coincidence began to discuss the proposition that the whole human race is composed simply of the victims of hallucination.

Why, said one to the other. there are philosophers who assert that people who think they live are deluded. The idea that there is any such tring as life is simply a wild flight of the imagination.

"Yes," remarked Mr. Diogenes, when he joined me at supper and I told him what the nan said, that philosopher is more or less energet. We are all crazy on some things. I have seen a man who saw three kings get mad. It is notorious that nlumbers bills drive people crazy. Careful students have also found that women are crazy on the subject of dress. But we'll not discuss that for the lodge meets tonight and I must go at onee."

That is the kind of lunacy I have to put up with seven days in the week. Oh, yes, if i treally requires brains to make a man a bona-flde bon, nature has saved Mr. Diogenes all danger of ever becoming the inmate of an assium.

Mrs. Diogenes.

BROOME COUNTY'S WILD MAN.

Thought to be a French Soldier who Ha Been in the Woods Since 1877. DAMASCUS, Pa., Nov. 25,-It is thought here

that the wild man for whom the people of Maine, N. Y., are hunting in the woods near that place, as reported in THE SUN of the 23d inst., is Desire Blot, an escaped lunatic, who, it is now believed, has been roaming in the woods of this and adjoining counties since 1877. He was a soldier in the French army during

the Franco-Prussian war. After the war he

came to this country, where he had friends, Brooding over the downfall of the French army made him insane. In 1877 it was decided to "You see," remarked the Doctor in a kindly tone," our friend here is laboring under one signally disadvantage. He possesses all this rest wealth, and you a power holds him back so that he early get at it. But he is perfectly happying the Curry was the control of the property of the county of the place him in an asylum. He escaped from his attendants while on an Eric Railway train near Deposit, N. Y. He disappeared in the woods.

AMUSEMENTS.

No one certainly could complain that there was any lack of musical entertainments last evening. The city was full of Sunday night concerts-one at the Academy, another at the Metropolitan Opera House, a third at the Casino, a fourth at the Thalla Theatre, a fifth and by far the best of all at the concert hall of the Liederkranz Society, where Theo. Thomas conducted the orchestra, Miss Amy Sherwin sang and Joseffy played.

The affair at the Academy was a most melancholy one. Sunday evening audiences are alway dull and sembre looking by reason of the

necholy one. Sunday evening audiences are alwas dull and sombre looking by reason of the absence of evening dress, and they are doubly so when the louse is but partly full. To add to the general depression everything last evening was at sixes and sevens. The programme was simply a delusion and a snare. The people who were announced to sing in many cases dad not sing, and others not attended and in fact disorder reigned.

Miss Yorke was ill, and Melame Gerster, whose name furnished almost the sole attraction of the concert, failed to appear. Col. Mapleson announced to the audience that this was through no fault of the management. However that might be the effect was very dispiriting, and the audience till before the end of the programme was reached it had dwindled away to n corporal's guard.

As Mue, Gerster has for years kept rigid faith with the public never picading iliness, and always prompt to do her whole duty—it is but fair to her to suppass that Malame Gerster's engagement did not at all call for her to appear in Sunday concerts at all; that she was simply engaged for opera and for week days, and that with dat consultation the rise respectively in the suppass that she had perfectly good reasons for absenting herself.

It was suggested in the lobby, where everything gets discussed during the intermissions, that Malame Gerster's engagement did not at all call for her to appear in Sunday concerts at all; that she was simply engaged for opera and for week days, and that without consultation with the ror in any manner asking her permission, to, Mapieson made froe to put her name upon his Sunday concert programme, but was at once informed by Mme, Gerster that she did not sanction that use of her name, and that she would not sing at the Sunday night concerts, that in spite of this, her name was continued in the advertisement, and the rubble was misled. This seems a rational explanation, and we do not doubt that it is in perfect accordance with the facts, then Mme, Gerster that she prima donnus care to take part

The first Sunday concert of the Liederkranz was not called a sacred concert, but it included a work which gave to it a character more sacred When I had got back once more to the office the locator said:

When I had got back once more to the office the locator said:

We are receiving more and more patients here every week. As civilization advances it is found that insanity increases. Some of the question that insanity increases. Some of the question of get into the twisted brains of these schappy people. They are truly to be pitted.

Thoked out at that moment upon the rather pleasing preshect that forms a plottie which the limities may watch from the corridor windows. Twenty or thirty men were busy with pleas, shoveds and wheelbarrows laying a new pathway atong the green sward.

We let then work as you see," continued they are the quictor patients.

Alterward I saw that types I had left behind other text of the Island. In one part fomale function were confined. To get to the naylum I had to lass the limities at work on the walk, inside the potrney in time which I felt would be oxed to risw the scenery.

I had were foolish to be frightened," said Mr. Pect, the substitution which I felt would be activated the potrney in time which I felt would be activated the parameter of the substitution of the companionent. But the accompaniment is so oniginal form it is a soprano solo with plano accompaniment. But the accompaniment is so the parameter. But the accompaniment is so the single descriptive and the majestic character of the compensation so far beyond the scenpey.

We let them work as you see," continued the parameter patients.

Alterward I saw that types I had left behind of the substitution of the parameter of the location with a neight and power that lifted the hearer with irresistible force to the heights of its sublimity. Mine, in the year is a substitution of the substituti than if it had consisted of all the tunes in the hymn book. This work was Schubert's noble

FAVORING CERTAIN HOTELS. PECULIARITIES MARKING THE TRADE

AT EACH BIG HOUSE. The Railroad Hendquarters, the Oil Men'

Stopping Pince, the Actors' Homes in New York-The Abundant Chicago People. Every one of the well-established hotels in this city has for part of its trade a distinct body of customers, representative of some business or some section of country. Men in one walk of life, as, for instance actors or commercia travellers, or rail men, are apt to know which house is favored most by others in their calling, and to that house each set goes, feeling sure that they will meet there whatever friends or acquaintances they have who may happen like themselves, to be in town. In this way the railroad men gather in the largest numbers in he Windsor Hotel, though railroad men are so numerous, and are such extensive and frement travellers, that other hotels, like the Gilsey, the Grand, and Leland's (the old Coleman House), claim a share of their patronage, Just so, people from one section of the counry, hearing one from another that this conpicuous resident and the other leading man of their neighborhood habitually stops at a certain hotel in New York, are apt to go thither when they visit the metropolis. As nearly every hotel claims to have the Chicago trade,

thought occurs to one who studies the matter that all Chicago lives here and divides its favors oqually among the good hotels.

One hotel man made the cruel explanation yesterday that many people in the Lake city really believe the story that no man from Chicago can pass the celestial gates, and therefore

and as each one that makes the assertion sup-

ports it by referring to its own register, where

the word Chicago appears very frequently, the

One hotel man made the cruel explanation yesterday that many people in the Lake city really believe the story that no man from Chicago can pass the celestial gates, and therefore all who can afford it spend sufficient time here to be able to give the name of a Broadway hotel as their true address.

The hotel men say that the Park Avenue Hotel has got a monopoly of the Connecticut business and takes the cream of it. Pennsylvania favors the Hoffman and St. James, Long Island makes the United States its headquarters, and so on for all the States and for all the big cities as well. In some cases there are special reasons for such selections. The proprietor or manager of a hotel in town may have come from or managed a hotel in the section that favors his house, or a hotel keener may have patiently built up a trade with men in a distinct line of business; but the hotel men say that in most cases the tide of boarders is unmanageable, and it sets this way or that without any one's being able to satisfactorily account for its inclination.

The Windsor Hotel is the headquarters of the financial interest. At highs its coridors form a sort of supplementary Stock Exchange. On its register are to be found the names of scores of railroad Presidents and railroad even will street magnates with men and the constant of the secondary story and the secondary story. The mining element is partial to the house, also, Chicago is of course, a stendy supporter of the house.

The statesmen are partial to the Pifth Avenue Hotel. There were eleven tiovernors among the guests there list night. The President always goes there. Several of his predecessors in office went there when they were at the head of the nation. All the members of Mr. Arthur's Cabinet except Secretary Lincoln stop there regularly and of Senators. Congression, ex-Congressmen, ex-Congressmen, covernors and the High and their relatives. associates, and friends. The house has a good Southern trade, and is a headquarters for representative Baltimore folks. Hartford and New Hav

on business and stopping over one night. York State and New England send the ma

three great roads drop loto it because of its handiness. They are mainly persons coming on business and stopping over one night. New York State and New England send the majority of these persons to its rooms, but there are 150 permanent guests in the house. Conjector Robertson always stops there.

The Leiand gets a good slice of the Connecticut trade, and the gueral freight and general passenger agents of the railroads all over the country are partial to that comfortable hostelry. Besides these and a good general business, as well as the regular modicum of peripatetic Chicagoans, those who were constant to it when it was the Coleman House stick to it under its new name. Leland's Sturtevant House is a favorite stopping place for army and may effleers, and for Californians and people of the far West generally.

The Grand Hotel was for a long time almost wholly a family hotel, but its character is changing gradually, and it has now a considerable transient trade. Its registor certainly makes it appear to be particularly favored by Chicago people. Hough possibly the customers from the Eastern States are more numerous. Some great railroads find it a convenient place for a rendezvous for their general officers. The Gilsey House is a favorite with railroad men also the least a great deal. Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse and the western and southern cities of New York are well represented on its register. It enjoys a California trade, and its Washington business's really a feature. While Congression and Senators. There are three United States Senators there to day.

The St. James Hotel is fortunate in being the favorite with the oil men. From the princes down to the merely rich traders in that commodity, nearly all make it their headquarters. The house has of a good share of Baltimore business, and Cleveland. Puttaburgh and Buffalo are frequently written in its big book every day.

The St. James Hotel is fortunate in being the favorite with the oil men. From the princes down to the merely rich trades out on the register o

The limiten thergy Ignoring Gov. Butler's Thunksgiving Proclamation.

Boston, Nov. 25.-Clov. Ben Butler wrote a BOSTON NOV. 22.—(LOV. Bern Dutter WFOOL & Thanksgiving proclamation as decount as the most search immunity Partian could desire, but, as (ar as heard from the clorgy to day agoired it. In officen or twenty churches visited to the doubter reporter the animal castom of reading the thorner's Thanksgiving proclamation was without elevation; observabled with Most of the postors read Provident Arthur's proclamation; the unhere read thane. The factor amounted that he would support the pithiple of the sanday before election with a discourse upon "A Derivered and trateful State."

Misplaced Couffdence. A stranger entered Jacob Krohler's saloon, at id Bergen street, Brocklyn, resterday morning, and told Mr. Brokler he had dropped his umbrella through a grat-ing into the cellar. Exchier went down dellar to get the

RICHMOND, Mo., Nov. 25.—In the case of Charles Ford, charged with the Lexington stage robbers, the defendant has obtained a change of venue. The case now goes to Clinton county, and will come up in May next. Charles Ford Obining a Change of Venue.

An Intruding White Crow. Joel Russoll of Mount Holly, N. J., saw a dis-urbance in a flock of crows on Bunday. A pure white row seemed to be looked upon as an introder

SERMONS ON EVACUATION DAY. The First Bloodshed and the Last Battle of

The pulpit and the gallery of Dr. Armitage's church were profusely decorated with flags and banners yesterday. In his sermon on the "British Evacuation of New York" Dr. Armitage said: "Prolonged discussions have been held to determine at what place the first blood of the American Revolution was shed. It has been asserted that Lexington, Mass., an claim that honor with the fight of April 19 1775. Westminster, Vt., claims it with an earlier date of the same year. King street, Bos-ton, points to May 5, 1770. It can be successfully established that the honor belongs to New York. In 1765 the Legislature of New York was called on for an appropriation for the support of British troops in New York. It refused. In June, 1766, some points were conceded by the Logislature, but not enough to satisfy the garrison in New York. On Aug. 15 the soldlers cut the liberty pole on the commons where the City Hail now stands. It was erected again, and again cut. In the winter of 1766-67 the Legislature again failed to vote supplies, and on March 18 the liberty pole was cut a third time. On the 18th it was receted, and braced and strapped with iron. In May the weakening Assembly voted £3,000. Matters going from bad to worse, the cilizens of the city held a public indignation meeting on Dec. 19, 1769, and resolved that the soldiers were kept in the city to enslave and not protect the people. On Jan. 13 soldiers tried to loore a hole in the pole and blow it to pieces with powder. The alium of lire was sounded, and citizens prevented the attempt, On the 15th there was another attempt, and on the 17th the pole was thrown down. Three thousand men galiered on the commons and distanced to flery speeches on their rights as American citizens, the perils of their liberties, and the injustice of taxation without representation. Then they resolved that if any soldiers were found outside of their barracks they should be treated assention without representation. The partison resented this in one volentated after another until, on Jan. 19, they attacked a party of citizens on Golden Hill. In John street, between Gold and Pearl. Several were severely wounded, and one soldier was killed. It was a light excited by a consideration of the vital principles which inspired the Revolution, and it was the first battle of the Revolution, and it was the first battle of the Revolution of 1500.000, and was rapidly becoming the metropolis of the world. Its architecture compared favorably with that of the oid cities. With its adjacent cities united to ft. New York would rank as the first of cities in oppulation. While he material prosperity which marked the city part in the Revolution. Clearly not, for it was then b port of British troops in New York. It refused In June, 1766, some points were conceded by the Legislature, but not enough to satisfy the

was the very foremost power in leading the disturbed land into paths of peace and right-coursess.

The Rev. J. J. White, pastor of the Fourth Street Methodist Church, Williamsburgh, in his sermon on Evacuation Day, said yesterday:

"The last battle of that war was fought and won by a woman at 6 o'clock in the morning of Nov. 25, 1783. Mrs. Day was the proprietor of a bearding house in Murray street. She had unfuried an American flag from her window, and the infamous Cunningham coming along jumed, cursed, swore, and set about to tear the flag down. Mrs. Day was sweeping her porch, and as the despicable rascal unde efforts to reach the flag she fell upon him with her broom, and drove him away.

The Rev. S. Malone, pastor of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul. Second street, Williamsburgh, referring yesterday to the departure of the British, said: We she'dd glory in the celebration, as it commemorates the departure of a power the most tyrannical that has ever cursed the carth, and we should bess God who, driving that power away, gave this great land to the conversed of the earth."

driving that power away, gave this great land to the oppressed of the earth,"

Why He Avoided a Subposa to Appear at

Chicago, Nov. 25 .- Ex-Senator George E Spencer passed through the city yesterday, on route to Washington, in charge of a United States Marshal. The ex-Senator is under arrest for contempt of court, in failing to respond to a subpoena to appear at the "Star route" trials. In an interview to-day, when asked why he had avoided testifying, Mr. Spencer said that he was the first man to suggest the Star route investigations, and when they were begun be gave the Postmaster-General and the

Star route investigations, and when they were begun be gave the Postmaster-General and the Government the benefit of what he knew about them. He claims that he did this without recompense, and that he had an express understanding with President Garfield and Postmaster-General James that he should not be known in the matter, or be made a witness for the prosecution. When he got his evidence in single, he declares, he went to his home in Nevada, expecting that was to end the matter.

"Under what circumstances were you arrested?" he was asked.

"In July 1882, the Attorney-General sent a capies to Nevada for my arrest and I was not there. The United States Marshal put the document in a pigconthole, and there it remained until a week or two ago, when he wrote to Washington asking what he should do with it, and the reply was a hifalutin telegram signed. Brewster, Attorney-General, ordering him to arrest me and bring me to Washington forthwith. So here I am.

Mr. Spencer said he had retained ex-Secretary Boutwell to defend him, and that he could prove by ex-Postmaster-General James the compact with Prosident Garfield.

CHAPPAQUA REALLY FLUSTERED.

Farmer Bartholomew Washburn, 60 years

oil, drove into Chappaqua, in a mult bespattered buggy before breakfast time. Saturday morning and hammered Constable. Lawrence's door with the butt of his whip When the constable appeared he showed him a telegram from W. H. Carpenter of Kalonah. The message ran

in the mountain.

Farmer Washburn explained that Mend came over to him from Carpenter's place last Sunday afternoon to get advice about bringing his parents over from Germany. At mitking time the young German set out to return to his employer's farm, ten miles away. Washburn's hired man, nickmanned the "Wessel" from his small size, accompanied him two miles until they came to Robert J. Lambert's house, where he left him at o'clock, and went in to visit Lambert's folks. This was the last seen of Mend.

Samile Washburn, son of Bartholomew, has a farm a mile and a half from Lambert's Johanna Rowman. Eriksen's hetrothed wife, lives there. The farmer told the constable on Saturday afternoon that about o'clock that Similay night he heard Eriksen and some other Swedes taking excitedly in a clamp of bushes near his cornerth. Eriksen came to the house several hours later, visited awhile with his swellbart, and went away before 10 clock.

The Swedesh confession to them, that he had shot a form the crane frightened to their ionize at a clock when the came frightened to their ionize at a clock when any morning "Frank Andersee, who slept with him, says had be talked of the shooting in his sleep.

The post that least from David Barnes's farm, where Ericksen worked, to Samnel Washburn's crosses the road little was travelling just shove Lamber's gate. If, as Join Waish eays, Eriksen left Barnes's at dusk to go to Washburn's he would have crassed the him in road at about the time Mond was passing.

Three-plainters of a mile from Laubert's louise and removed from the path, is a pond about ten feet degit.

The requirers of a mile from Laubert's louise and removed from the path, is a pond about ten feet degit.

The equility of the path, is a pond about ten feet degit. The about which him on Saurday night, was was he headed which him the same road at about the time Mond was passing.

The equility of the path, is a pond about ten feet degit. The about the firm Monday morning that were not the son and which him on Saurday night, says

MILITARY NOTES.

Capt Edward M Smith of Company B of the Thir could has resigned, after twenty two years' service. A National Guard Base Ball League to be composed o leans of regiments of the First and second Divisions. Edinand Knuedler of the Tenth Company of the Seventh Regiment has been elected second Lieutenant of Compa ny it of the Twelftia

ny II of the Twelfti.

It is ramored that to Gen. A. C. Barnes formerly that Cornell's staff, will be tendered the Colonalcy of it Thirteenth, vice Austen, resigned.

The Thirteenth Regiment Cadel Corps have elect Corporal F. L. Wheeler Second Lieutenant, W. S. Barad hergeant, and Adolph Wieber Curporal. First Sergeant Andrew A Ontee has been promoted First Lieutenant of Counany (I. Eighth Megiment, and Frivate John McCauley elected Second Leutenant. Lidward M. Andariese of the Third Company of the Seventh has been expedied, and Seventh San Fatterwood Counany F. Ninth, has been reduced to the ranks.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM

EFFECT OF THE REDUNDANT REVENUE ON BANK CIRCULATION.

ears that the Rapid Redemption of Bond May Result in a Too Rapid Contraction of the Currency-Mr. Knox's Remedies.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Comptroller Knox. n his annual report, referring to the contrac ion of national bank circulation, says that the Secretary of the Treasury has been com pelled, on account of the large receipts of revenue in excess of expenditures, to call in rapidly for payment that portion of the conded debt which is payable at the pleasure of the United States. During the year ending Nov. 1, \$105,322,450 of the public debt has been paid, and all of the remaining 3% per cent bonds, amounting to \$91,596,250, have been called for payment, and to bear interest on Nov. 1, Of more than \$40,000,000 were held by the banks Since and including September an aggregate of \$40,000,000 of 3 per cents have been called by the Secretary, of which about \$18,000,000 be-long to the banks. So that, notwithstanding the fact that 262 new banks were organized during the past year, with a capital of \$28,-634,330, depositing \$9.375,550 of bonds as a se-curity for circulating notes, the aggregate amount on deposit for that purpose has dimin-ished from \$362,490,650 to \$352,907,300, a re-duction of \$9,583,350. The Comptroller adds: of \$40,000,000 of 3 per cents have been called ished from \$362.490,650 to \$352,907,300, a reduction of \$9,583,350. The Comptroller adds:

The remainder of the bonds outstanding payable at the pleasure of the Government concist of \$255,800,000 of threes, and of these the national banks hold more than two thirds. Unless there shall be legislation by the present Congress which shall reduce the receipts of the Government, it is probable that the United States bonds will continue to be paid at the same rate as during the past year, in which event all the threes will be called for redemption within the next three years. This will reduce the bonds held by the banks from \$100,000,000 to \$151,000,000, and cause a contraction in the national bank circulation of about \$90,000,000 per nanum. This large contraction will be somewhat reduced by the action of those banks which substitute 4 and 45, per cents in places of the 35, but the amount of long bonds held by the hanks may also be reduced by the class of banks which may checklick that it is for their interest to avail themselves of the premium at the time when, in their opinion, the value of said bonds shall reach their loaxing price in the market.

The total amount of bonds outstanding held by the banks and by the people, which are available for circulation, and not payable at the pleasure of the Government and not payable at the pleasure of the Government and not payable at the pleasure of the Government in the narket as a fell redeemed except by purchase in the market as a fell redeemed except by purchase in the market as a fell redeemed except by purchase in the market as a fell redeemed except by purchase in the market as a fell redeemed except by purchase in the market as a fell redeemed except by purchase in the market as a fell redeemed except by purchase in the market as a fell redeemed except by purchase in the market as a fell redeemed except by purchase in the market as a fell redeemed except by purchase in the market as a fell redeemed except by purchase in the market as a fell redeemed except by purchase

Four and a had per cents, payable Sept. 1, 1801.

Pacific Ratiway sixes, payable \$3,002,030 |
Pacific Ratiway sixes, payable \$4,000,000 |
Pacific Ratiway sixes, payable \$712,000 |
Pacific Ratiway sixes, payable \$12,000 |
Sept. 1, 1908.

Pacific Ratiway sixes, payable \$28,500,000 |
Pacific Ratiway sixes, payable \$14,520,512

It is evident that unless there is additional legislation the bonds held as security for circulation will rapidl duminsh. New legislation may, however, postpose to payment of the public debt, or cause the arout on circu-lation to increase sufficiently to induce the nation banks to invest in the long i per cents, which are not it mature for a period of twenty four years.

aximent of the public delts or course the arofit on circuitation to increase sufficiently to induce the national banks to invest in the long 1 per cents, which are not to mature for a period of twenty four years.

The Comptroller says that the contraction of bank circulation may be avoided by a reduction of the redundant revenue, and that there is no doubt this is the true policy. It may also be avoided by the conversion of long bonds into 3 per cents, by offering inducements to the holders of these bonds to exchange them for 3 per cents, to mature in 1907, the Government paying to the holders thereof a reasonable amount for their difference in value. The contraction would also be avoided, he says, by providing for the removal of the tax on circulation and the increase of the amount of circulation and the increase of the amount of circulation and the increase of the amount of circulation to be issued to banks upon the bonds to be deposited by them. There is new only a normal profit on circulation issued upon United States bonds, and many of the banks which have organized during the past year whose bonds have already been called for payment have experienced a loss of the amount of premium paid for such bonds. A table is given showing that the yearly profit on circulation of \$100,000 of 4 per cent, bonds is only \$46 more than the money invested in the bonds would earn at 6 per cent, interest. If the rate of interest was 7 per cent, there would be no profit. The annual profit on \$100,000 of 4 per cent, bonds at 14 per cent, promium, the rate of interest being 6 per cent, there would be \$100,000 capital circulation at the rate of \$90 pon which only \$20,000 of capital circulation is issued to abank of \$100,000 capital circulation is issued, the margin being 31 per cent, instead of 10 per cent, bond worth \$121. The holder of a Government bond can readily borrow money upon it as a bledge from a bank to the amount of \$500 money which only \$20,000 of circulation is issued, the margin being 31 per cent, instead of 10 per erience has shown that if instead of each \$100 of bonds, \$100 of circulating

that experience has shown that it instead of 190 upon each \$100 of bonds, \$100 of circulating notes had been issued upon every \$70 of United States bonds deposited, there would not have been any loss to the Government or to the holders of the circulating notes of any of the national banks which have failed during the last twenty years.

The Compitroller is of opinion, however, that the proposition to convert the long bonds into threes is more desirable than the proposition to increase the rate of directation, for the reason that the new three per cents, payable in 1891 and 1907, would bear but a comparatively small premium in the market, and that the Government would be enabled to use its surplus revenues to advantage. They would be the only bonds available for circulation, and would not be likely to be withdrawn for sale for the purpose of realizing the market price; and the profit on circulation would be sufficient to induce banks to deposit them whenever additional circulation is required. tional circulation is required.

The Manhattan Chess Club Win.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25 .- A return match be woen fifteen members of the Manhattan Chesa Club of delphia Club was begun here last night and concludes delphia Club was begun here last night and concluded at 2.39 this morning in favor of the New Yorkers, they having won 17th games of the total of 19 games played. In the Brist minth, which was played in New York recently, each side wen five games and five were drawn, last night the New Yorkers won 9 games, lost 3, forfeited 1, and 2 were drawn, as follows. Won-Mackende vs. Marlinez, Damison vs. Elson, Delm vs. Roberts, G. Raird vs. Barbair, Lipschnitz vs. Singley, Barbair vs. Newman, Isaacson vs. Thompson, Cohn vs. Smyth, Moble vs. Pareits.

Lost-J. S. Rivan vs. Michaells, Simonson vs. Barrett, J. Baird vs. Priester.

Forfeited—Backman vs. Voight (missed the train). Drawn—Teed vs. Beechbilm, Devisser vs. Kiser.

Base Ball Note.

A. H. Henderson of the new Union Associa-tion says that he has engaged for his Chicago team Gunning and Colgan, catchers; Sullivan, pitcher; Shonemick, first base: Hengle, second base; Killick, right field pincs, are long; reinge, second one; rates, right acti. Pinkney, short stop, McSarley, third long, thuseholder of Sastnaw, left field. The Ballimore Club of this association say they have engaged Pinselback Sweeney Lewis, Phalon, Robinson, Mclinke, Rekel. Seene, and Kent. This wholesain breaking of the reserve rule. If it has happened, will give the Arbitration Committee some work, and the black his will be a long one.

Garnier Defents Daly at Billiards.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25,-The match game of bil

BRUSSKI, Nov. 22, "The materingamo or bullards between Daly and Garnier ended to night in a victory for the latter. The scores for the five night stood: Garnier, 3.09:; Daly, 2.8th. Daly offered to play again, and Garnier accepted the challenge. The game will take place at Lyons. Hart Wins the Walking Match. NAN PRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—The walking match was concluded at 10 25 last evening with the following art at 250 miles. Harriman, 481 miles; McIntyre, 481 miles; O'Leary, 475 miles.

HOURS OF LEISURE.

Sacred concert in All Saints' Giurch Sunday evening.

Dinner of the Press Club at Delmonico's to morrow evening.

Ball of Dahlgron Post, Walhalla Hall, 48 Orchard street, to night. Celebration by E. H. Kimball Post, Lexington Avenue Opera House, to night.

Opers House, to night.

Meet of the American Athletic Club Harriers at Petitt's
Hotel, Jamaica, Thanksgiving Day.

Entertainment of the Central Young Men's Christian
Association, Farepa Hall, this svening.

Lecture by the Rev. J. O. Peck on "Plack versus Good
Luck," Forsyth Street M. E. Church, Dec. 6. The American Museum of Natural History, Central Para, will be open free to the public to-day. Exhibition by the literary society of St. Franci Ball and reception by the Mechanics' Association, old 7 Hose, Turn Rall, 66 East Fourth street, to-night Comparative Zoology" is the author of Prof. II Witchell's lecture to be delivered in the Columbia Veloriary College this eventing.

Reception by Company D. Forty seventh. Regiment, in the armory. North Second and Fourth streets Brook jn. E. D. Wednesday evening.

The Down Town Newsdealers Association, No. 7, will noid a reception on Thursday evening. Dec. 20, at Pythagoras Hall, 134 and 130 Canal street.

Pyriagoras into Grazinal Heand Guard from Berrigan's Hail, Destroasos and Hudoon streets, to Eim Fark, Sinth avenue and Ninety second street, Thanksgiving Day.

The Rev. A. H. Bradford, A. M. of Montolar, N. J., will speak on "Heredity, Environment, and Scitgion" before American Institute of Christian Philosophy, in the Broadway Tabernacie, to morrow evening.

IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET.

The two colldays of the present week, while they bring jo," to the broker's clerks and messenger boys, will not be quite so welcome to the boss. For more than a , car he has seen his commission account dwindle awa," and the last of the lambs depart from the street. Todrums, and the congratulatory quaffing of in-numerable brandy-and-sodas. he will tempo-rarily forget his misfortunes and dream of Engish buyers coming into Wall street instead of English soldiers embarking at the Battery. But when he goes to church on Thanksgiving Day as no doubt he will—to return thanks for the blessings of the year, he will find it no easy natter to get up much enthusiasm about

what he has received." Perhaps the new statue of George Washington on the steps of the Sub-Treasury may exercise upon our Wall street heroes an influence somewhat similar to that which the statue of the Commendatore has upon Don Juan. One eye of the Father of his Country will be fixed upon the Stock Exchange, and his watchful glance may inspire with a love of veracity and a wholesome dread of hot complications in the next world many of the Wall street magnates who are generally believed to be sadly in want

Certainly if Messrs. C. P. Huntington, Sidney Dillon, Alexander Mitchell, F. B. Gowen, and the other enterprising gentlemen who have incorporated the "Railroad Shareholders' Association" will bear in mind George's little hatchet. they will confer a lasting obligation on the public at large. These gentlemen propose to collect news about railroads and supply it to the newspapers that will take it, and also distribute invaluable information by means of pamphlets and other publications. As all these gentlemen are interested in many of the railronds of the country, their news is, to say the least, apt to be one-sided. It is hardly likely that Mr. Huntington would inform the public or would-be purchasers that Central Pacific was giving its business away to the Southern Pacific, nor would Mr. Dillon contribute an article pointing out the great falling off in the earnings of the Union Pacific since the construction of the many competing roads. We may also be sure that Mr. Mitchell will not say anything detrimental to St. Paul, and so on through the list. The scheme is, in the slang of the day, altogether too thin, and investors furnished by the Railroad Shareholders' Assodation. All the public desires these gentlemen to do is to publish, four times a year, honest reports of the financial and business condition of the roads intrusted to their tender care. And this they could easily do without starting a new oint stock company. Chicago speculators will have it all their own

way to-day, since their Board of Trade is open, while everything is shut up in New York. The triumph of the False Prophet over Gen. Hicks (who, by the by, was just as much a General as Impresario Mapleson is a Colonel) will probably be magnified into immediate war com plications all over Europe, and there would be nothing surprising if the grain and provision market went up like a sky rocket. Chicago traders deal as a rule on the basis of the big head lines in their sensational papers, and should consols happen to go down to-day in London (as they are not unlikely to, for the success of El Mahdi is a very serious thing indeed), w shall probably read of the most extraordinary complications in Europe, all tending to put the price of grain and provisions way up and all cabled specially to our esteemed Chicago contemporaries. The sober truth, however, is that the victory of El Mahdi is important only in its future possibilities, and can have no more in fluence on the price of American grain and provisions than the declaration of war between France and China. The financial markets of the whole world may naturally be affected by both, but not an extra bushel of wheat or an extra barrel of pork can possibly be demanded from us on account of these wars for a year to come. With the one exception of corn, of which there is not enough togo round, and which is wanted everywhere in consequence of the new uses (like glucose, for instance) to which that cereal has ocently been put, there is nothing in the situation of the grain and provision market to warrant higher prices. Wheat is a drug everywhere and there is no chance for any improved demand for it from Europe; while have had a considerable rise within the last level with the prices of hogs. A short time ago packers could not do any business without losing a great deal of money, for the price of hogs was comparatively much prices stand on a fairly paying level, which is \$4.50 for a hundredweight of hogs, against \$12 for a barrel of pork and 8 cents for a pound of

A financial star of the first magnitude has passed away in Europe without attracting any attention in this country. Yet no international financial speculation of any importance was many years past carried on in Europe without the aid and influence of Armand Heine. ousin of the famous poet Heinrich Heine. The family of Heine is a Jewish one, and comes originally from Hanover. But most of its members became thoroughly French in the last two cenerations. The two brothers, Armand and Michel Heine, were brought up by the famous solomon Heine of Hamburg, and were sent by him to New Orleans, where they made a large fortune in shipping cotton to Germany and Russia, and where Armand married a rich heiress by the name of Cohen. During the Orimean war the two brothers had large supply contracts for the French army At the close of the civil war in this country they left New Orleans and joined the banking firm of Fould & Co. of Paris, which was subsequently transformed into the now famous firm of Heine, 22 Rue Bergère. Armand Heine leaves one daughter, of about eighteen, said to be worth, in her own right, something like fifteen millions of dollars. She is a fervent Catholic, as is also her mother, the names and origins of both families notwithstanding. The Heines have in the last generation formed by marriage some of the most brilliant alliances. The Princess della Rocca of Naples is a Heine; so are also the Duchesses of Richeliau and of Rivoli. The old Mmc. Heine-Furtado stands at the head of the list of the French rentes, her income from that source alone being much over a million of

At the Gentlemen's Driving Park last week lohn Murphy drave Majotica Maid, a full sister to Majolics, a mile in 2-49, and repeated in 2:381. He came back up the stretch, and scoring again, sent her a quar-ter of a mile in 35% seconds—a 2-22 gait. The little ter of a mile in 35% accords—a 2.22 gait. The little trare has been on the track for about three weeks only, and has been driven only twice before for about.

Among the many out on the road yesterday ex Sheriff Peter how errors his work of an anotherman, admir about the contract of the second of the second second second second shall be about the force his little gray more Emma George Law drove his bay team Dica Barking and Dan Birdsail, O. M. Passett should have his fittle gray more Emma George Law drove his bay team Dica Barking and Dan Birdsail, O. M. Passett should have all while any critique free 1. Farter drove his stailion index, and William Woodcock, the oldest butcher who drives on the road, was out with his bay mare. Gabe Case is becomming the loss of his fen year old brown lorse Tany, by Belosent, record 2.32, who died on Friday night.

The Institute Pair.

To-day at the American Institute Fair every lady entering the building will be presented with a memerate in the shape of a fac simile of the old liberty led, showing on its face a handsome colored drawing representing tien. Weshing on a entry into New York on the strength on the translation by the British troops. The fair closes next Saturday might.

Signal Whistles on Raticand Trains. Whistles have been placed in some of the

From the Turonto Globe.

At this distance of time, we in Canada can all without in the slightest degree compromising our loy alty to the British empire, rejoice in what took piace is New York a hundred years ago.

A Week of Tuesday Sous. From the Clinton Cancastan. Mr. William H. Marley of Franklin township was born on Tuesday. He has saven sons all bern on Tuesday. THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE,

1,017 Lives and 85,671,700 Worth of Prop.

erty Saved Buring the Past Year. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.-The report of the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service shows that the service embraced at the close of the shows that the service embraced at the close of the last fiscal year 104 stations, 140 being on the Atlantic, 37 on the lakes, 7 on the Pacific, and I at the Pails of the Dhio, Louisville, Ky. The number of disasters to documentee vessels within the field of station operations during the yea, was 30. There were 3,792 persons on board these vessels, of whom 3,777 were saved and only 15 lost. The number of the shipwrecked who received succor at the stations was 651, 3nd to those 1,879 days relief was afforded. The estimated value of the vessels involved in these disasters was \$5,100,925, and that of involved in these disasters was \$5,100,925, and that of

relief was afforded. The estimated value of the vessels involved in these disasters was \$5,100,825, and that of their cargoes \$2,07,515, making the total value of property impersiled \$7,175,540. Of this amount \$5,61,800 was saved and \$1,504,740 lost. The number of vessels totally lost was 93. In addition to the foregoing there have been 11d disasters to smaller craft, such as smill-boats, rowhoats, \$2,0,0 m which were 24d persons, 240 of whom were saved and 4 lost. The property involved in the latter disasters was \$25,180, or which \$50,000 was saved and \$0,250 lost. In addition to those saved from vessels, there were 22 persons rescend who had falses from wharves, piers, \$4,000 max rescels, there were 22 persons rescend who had falses from wharves, piers, \$4,000 max rescels, there were 22 persons rescend who had falses from wharves, piers, \$4,000 max rescels, there were 22 persons rescend who had falses from wharves, piers, \$4,000 max rescels, there were here should have perished without the high of the 16-saving crew stablished the fact that the nineteen persons lost were entirely beyond the reach of human aid. Of this number one were long in the were drowned by the surden capatring of vessels at some distance from laid the nineteen persons lost were entirely beyond the reach of human aid. Of this number of here, were long to the rescending which while the life-saving crews were hurrying to the rescue, one perished from being thrown overhoard from a stranded vessel; and one died as soon as landed owing to previous exposure on a wreck.

The number of disasters during the year exceed by 71 the number of disasters of the year praceding, which was considerably larger than that of any previous year in the history of the service. The atmount of property here, but the smount logerate than in the preceding year, while the amount saved was \$2,055, 243 more. The number of division that suffering disaster it is less, the ratio of reduction being 0 per cent.

The analystance rendered during the year in awing years but the

isial destruction.

From the date of the introduction of the present system in 1871 to the close of the fiscal year the number of disasters has been 2,108; value of property involved, Std.221,434; value of property asved 22,734,052; value of property lost, \$12,784,392; number of persons involved, 18,762; number of persons asved, 18,734; number of persons involved, 18,734; number of shipwrecked persons succorded at stations, 3,729; number of days succor afforded, 10,388.

The Brookville Murders. Detective J. S. Wood and Coroner Baylis

made a systematic attempt yesterday to follow the course of the tramp, boyle, on the day Mrs. Maybee and her daughter were murdered in Brookville, L. I., from the poorhouse, a half mile south of the Maybee farm to Wheatley, Doyle reached Wheatley before 6 o'clock. The last of the two murders was committed about 5 o'clock. Wheatley is about three miles and a half from The last of the wholes is about three miles and a half trom of clock. Wheatley is about three miles and a half trom the Maybee farm. Deputy Sheriff James Ayera and Constable Hendrickson, each working by himself, traced the movements on the day of the crime of two negroes employed in the vicinity. Each satisfied himself that his conjecture of guilt on the part of the negroes was wrong.

Builder Charles White Browned.

The tenants of Charles White, a well-to-do cause he was intoxicated. An hour later he was found by the Captain of a canal boat struggling in the river at the foot of South Third street. He was taken out, but Ambulance Surgeon Petersuan labored in vain to resusci-tate him. Mr. White was the owner of a number of new buildings in Harlon, and was erecting a new row of flats. His family is in Connecticut.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

BINIATURE ALMANAG-THIS DAY. Sun rises.... 6 50 | Sun sets...., 4 35 | Moon rises... 5 ?
##100 WATER—FRIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 24 | Gov. Island. 6 04 | Hell Gate... 7 54

Arrived-SUNDAY, Nov. 25.

Arrived-Bunday, Nov. 25.

Sa Britannic, Perry, Liverpool Nov. 15 and Queemstown 16in.

The Donay, Ringk, Bremen Nov. 11 and Southampton 18in.

Sai Bunday, Bremen Nov. 11 and Southampton 18in.

Sai Bundbert, Arnott, Trieste.

Sa Orinoco, Franct, Bernauda.

Sa Neptune, Berry, Boaton.

Sa Bilagdon, Dunn, Patras.

Sa Switzerland, Beynon, Antwern.

Sa Switzerland, Beynon, Antwern.

Sa Switzerland, Beynon, Antwern.

Sa E. C. Kinght, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C.

Sa Manhattan, Stevens, Newport News, Va.

Sa Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond.

Bark Koto, Clapp, Juquque.

Bark Koto, Clapp, Juquque.

Bark Koto, Clapp, Juquque.

Bark Koto, Clapp, Juquque.

Sa Germanic, from Annivan our

Sa Germanic, from Annivan our

signalled off Fasinct.

Sa From York for Plymouth and Hamburg,

has passed the Lizard.

Sa Scytlin, from Queenstown for New York.

Sa Alaska, from Queenstown for New York.

Musiness Rotices.

The genuine Chency Milks, so famed for wear, sold by S. H. TERRIY, IS East 14th st. Send for descriptive circular. Will teach how to detect adulter-ated silks.

MARRIED. ACKERMAN—DONOHUE—On Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1883, at St. Boulface Church, by the Rev. Father M. J. Reinhart, Mr. Harry G. Ackerman to Miss Julia Donohua, all of this city.
WELU-KMEISTER—WENDT—At Berlin, Germany, or Saluriday, Nov. 24, Emmie M., daughter of Charles E.

Saturday, Nov. 24, Emimic M., daughter of Charles K. and Malhilde F. Wendt of New York, to Emil C. E. Werckmeisior of Herlin.
WILSON.—DAWSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 22, 1883, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Key, Henry Lencashire, William J. Wilson to Minnie E., daughter of John F. Dawson, Esq., all of this city.

BRADY.—On Sunday, Nov. 25, Charles Brady, a native of the city of Dublin, Ireland, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 27 Prince st., on Wednesday morning at 9.30. His remains will be taken to st. Patrick's Church (old Cathedral), corner of Prince and Mott six, where a solemn mass of requient will be offered for the repose of his soul, and thence to Catvary for interment.

GRUKE.—On Sunday, Nov. 25, 1983. Rilen Croks, daughter of John and Margaret Croke, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her uncles, Wm. J. and John McAuliffe, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 22. East 9th st., on Treaday, Nov. 27, at 1.55 colock.

FARRILLI.—On Sunday, Nov. 25, John Farrell, late employee of W. A. Sloane.

Tuneral from the residence of his aunt, Rose Devitt, 100 East 4th et., on Monday, Nov. 28, at 2 f. M. Friends and Cathedral Private.

Hatfriklit.—At De Land, Fla., on the 21st inst, Edgar P. Hatfriklot of New York, in the 20th year of his age.

Funeral private.

HOPN 1888—At Austin, Texas, on Nov. 23, Matthew. Foneral private.

HOPKINS.—At Austin, Texas, on Nov. 23, Matthew, Hopkins, in the 76th year of his age, formerly of this

Hopkins, in the 76th year of his age, formerly of this city.

JENNINGS.—On Sunday, Nov. 25. Sarah Reed, widow of the late distried Jennings, in the 78th year of her age. Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to acted the fineral from her late residence, 1.002 Fark av., on fuseday, Nov. 27, at 11 A. M. Orange country, N. Y. papers please copy. McCARTHY—On Sunday, Nov. 25, 1883, Josie McCartic, aged do months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her parents residence, 127 Park av., Bruotly in oil Tuesday at 2 P. M. Patersan, N. J. papers copy.

MOTT.—On Sunday, Nov. 25, Mary Louiss, wife of John Mott.

MOTT.—On Sanday, Nov. 25, Mary Louisa, wife of John Mott.
Funeral services at the late residence, 98 Av. D. on Tuesday at 7 39 P. M.
Interment at Roslyn.
O HOLES.—On Saturday, Nov. 24, James O'Brien, late of Corons, Long 18 and.
Formed to the last remained to attend his funeral Holes the last from 447 West 32d at.
Hottpurent in Calvary.
USHERL—On Saturday, Nov. 24, John C. Usher, aged 78 years, at his intermished, 221 West Eigh at.
Belatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 9.30 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

EVACUATION DAY.

Already, we say, it is some years ago Since we commemorated—with more or less show— The short, pincky battle of Old Bunker Hill, The Great Declaration, and so on, until The army distandment, a fortnight ago, And now we have come to the end of the show The twenty fifth day of the month of November,

The date is correct, as you all will remember, When the morning was just about changing to noon, The Eed Coats marched out of our town to a tune Which, as far as we know—and not given to flattery—lias never been heard since around the old Battery! Soldiers who fought then have long since been dust, The weapons that about then are cates with rust, And our country, untrammelled by monarchy's power, Has risen to glory ne'er dreamed of before.

Vanderful inventions this cycle has seen And one of the chiefest is James Pyle's Pearline! It is good for the paint and the knob on the door, t will brighten the mirror and clean up the floor It will whiten the clothes till they're whiter than milk, It will soften the bath till it's softer than silk. With this knowledge so useful to high and to low,

We will all feel more pleasure in secing the show WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS Fine diamonds, watches, jewelry and silverware. H. N. SQUIRE, 97 Fulton st. Established over 40 years. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA CONTAINS no harmful ingredients, and if the most effective blood purifier ever devised.

BANK OF THE MANUATTAN CO.

Stockholders who has be unable to sitend the election for twelve birectors of this stank to be held on the
4th day of December nest, are requested to send their proxical to either of the ballers formed Directors.

OBJINET D. B. OILLENFIE T. West 67th at.
WH. B. SWAN, 28 South at.

HEORGE W. SMITH, 18 South at.

EDNAR S. ALCHINGJONS 47 White st.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, WILLIAM 4.